REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,878 —New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back, numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 0
Fourth do.	1 8
Each subsequent insertion	As. 12

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 " "
Third and each succeeding do.	2 " "

All Native Languages double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 911 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander E. C. Bell, on THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay (Ratnagherry), Cowar, Narakal, Allinghee, Tellicherry, Coconada, Gaule Nagapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimilipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie de Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "EUPHRATES" 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSHIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. "EUPHRATES" 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th July 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND,

VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August. and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept., and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct., and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov., and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL. Passengers are booked through to London, Naples or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates: including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. " Naples	" 609
Do. Naples	" 470
Do. Genoa	" 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,

A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs. 12	6 per doz. qts.
Do. (1868 Vintage)	" 17	0 "
HERMITAGE (Red)	" 13	0 "
TOKAY (1865 Vintage)	" 17	0 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) AUSTRALIA	3083	600	J. S. Murray	27th July.
TIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(c) NEPAUL	3586	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Hazelwood	17th do.
(c) MALWA	2393	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	31st do.
(c) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
CHINA	3916	600	T. Aldcton	14th do.
(c) INDUS	3470	800	E. P. Shallard	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
LOMBARDY	3723	550	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2009	450	C. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

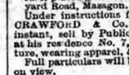
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Ccaptain.	
BANGALORE	2663	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.,

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Nom.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Bombay.
Italia	3245	424	J. Donaldson.	—	—	—	8th Aug.
Macedonia	3272	482	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22d Sept.	
Trinacria	2197	424	R. Hutchison.	18th "	25th "		6th Oct.
Europa	3277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15 h Sept.	27th "	
Castalia	3290	424	T. Butler	22nd "	29th "		10th Nov.
Italia	3245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	13th Oct.	21st Nov.	
Olympia	3050	424	A. Rait	20th "	27th "		8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p. m., at their room Meadow Street.

10 bales grey shirting.
3 cases T red chintz.
One lot of grey and white dhoties, grey jaconets and madapollams.
On account of underwriter.

S J { 8 106. 155. } 6 bales grey shirting 8 lbs. and
H C { 120. 144. } 13 pieces do. do.
C { 135. 114. }

About

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of best Ornamental Muslin and Basket Flower Vases of different sizes under Domes, Metals, Crystal and Wooden Powder Boxes with Puffs, Parsian Figures under Domes, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, the following viz :—

An invoice of best ornamental and beautiful muslin vases under domes of different sizes and gilt stands.
Few best electro plated beer mugs in cases.
A few parian figures under dome.
Few dozens violet powder.
1 case of powder boxes with puffs, which contains numerous sorts.
1 case of superior cutlery, consisting of pocket knives with 1, 2, 3 and 4 blades, scissors, &c.
Also a quantity of grey and white piece goods, such as dhoties, sarries, mulls, &c., &c.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neatly carved household furniture, glass, crockery, a mahogany Broadwood's pianoforte, a Nugget cart with a pair of fine bullocks, &c., at the Bungalow No. 15, Bandora Hill.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p m , Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place all the carved furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman (breaking up his establishment), the same comprises a set of dining table in 3 pieces, carved side board, dining room chairs, whatnot, hatstand, elegantly carved circular, pier, side, card, and work tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, easy, and folding chairs, chiffoniers, mahogany Broadwood's pianoforte music chair, teapoy, double and treble light Tucker's hanging argand lamps with drops, solar lamps, few engravings, ornaments and vases, rich carpets, musical box, large camp cots, red printed cots with mattrasses and curtains, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing tables, toilet glass, boot horse, dispense cupboard, meat safe, water filters, gram cask, &c., &c.

AT 3 P. M.

A comfortable Nugger cart, with a pair of silver-coloured serviceable bullocks, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property will be on view from TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c., at No. 7, Dockyard Road, Masagon, opposite the Masagon Castle.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p. m., at his residence No. 7, Dockyard Road, the household furniture, wearing apparel, &c., of the late Mr. P. Bellili.

Full particulars will be given to-morrow and the furniture is on view.

THE LATE MR. PURCELL'S LIBRARY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, sale commencing at 2 p. m., the valuable Library of the late H. F. Purcell, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, also office furniture and wearing apparel.

Catalogues will be published, and the books will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Also, by order of the Administrator General,

A double h-rrelled centre fire rifle in case, by Alexander Henry, with a lot of cartridge cases and waddings.

The property of the late R. B. Oliphant, Esq.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A chesnut pony, height about 13-1, the property of a gentleman, can be seen at a day's notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1877.

NOTICES.

WE DHOBIES of Bombay, Mahim, Coorla, Tanna, Marcul, Parel, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Byculla, have determined and fixed the rate for washing clothes at the rate of RUPEES FIVE PER HUNDRED, on account of transferring the Dhobies' Lines to Breach Candy, which entails great trouble, loss of time and expense. We hope, therefore, that the public will see the reasonableness of this extra charge that they are obliged to make.

Signed by all the Dhobies at a Public Meeting held on the 15th July 1877.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOW READY.

THACKER & Co.'s
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING and MATHEMATICAL Instruments and Materials, Optical and other Scientific Instruments, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Stationery, Albums, Leather and Fancy Goods, Travellers' Requisites, Games, Framed and Unframed Chromolithographs, Oleographs, and Engravings, Photographic Views, and a large variety of useful Sundries, with a FULL INDEX.

GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co.,
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an ENGINEER for the Company's Spinning Mill at Colaba. A practical knowledge of repairs to Machinery requisite.

For particulars, apply to Mr. REYNOLDS at the Mill, Colaba.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock p.m., to consider the growing deficit in the revenues of the Port Trust, and for other business.

The attendance of members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 24th July 1877.

ON THE VALUE OF
PHOSPHORUS.

AS a REMEDY for FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, induced by Overwork, &c., with Formulæ and Directions for Treatment, by E. A. KIRBY, M.D.

Price Rs. 1-12, by Post Rs. 1-14.

Bombay—COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.
Do. M.B. MADON & Co., opposite Juma Musjid, out of Fort.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN consequence of a sufficient number of Shareholders to form a Quorum not having attended the Meeting advertised for the 23rd inst., Notice is hereby given, that the said Meeting is POSTPONED and will be held on the 1st August 1877, at 3 p.m., No. 5, Rampart Row, to dispose of the following business :—

1st. To expunge para. 73 of the Articles of Association and to substitute the following :

The net profits earned at each branch where the business of the Company is carried on shall be ascertained, and the same shall be divided by the number of bales pressed at each branch, so as to ascertain the net profits on each bale pressed at each branch. All the Shareholders either individually or through the firms of which they are partners, giving their own merchandize to be pressed in their own name shall be entitled to a bonus of ten per cent. of the net profits earned on the bales so given to the Company on the profit earned at the branch where the said bales have been pressed.

Every Shareholder to submit in writing his claim for such bonus not later than 31st January and 31st July of every year, and only Shareholders complying with this rule shall be entitled to claim the above bonus, such claim to be only paid after the Profit and Loss Account has been submitted and approved by the Shareholders.

2nd. To add the following words to para. 61 of the Articles of Association—"nor by reason of his lending money to the Company on mortgage or in any other manner whatsoever."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd July 1877.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a SODAWATER and BOTTLING MACHINE. Particulars, post paid, to "A. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK prepared in Switzerland Rs. 23, case of 4 dozen Tins. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE ASSAM TEAS, in 2lb. Canisters, from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-12 per lb. J. PEARSE, Confectioner and Biscuit Manufacturer, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the EVENING PARTY will take place on TUESDAY next, the 24th July.

FOR SALE—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to Harton and Co., of Calcutta.

THE ANNUAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be OPENED at Poona on the 20th August.

For further particulars, apply to

Major A. PULLAN, Hony. Secretary,
F. A. Exhibition.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS, AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been TRANSFERRED to the Undersigned, from whom Proposal Forms and all further information can be obtained on application.

J. GORDON,
Agent for Bombay.

33, Elphinstone Circle.

TEA DEPOT,
32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also Shahjehanpur Sugar in bags, 10 lbs. each.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

INDIAN TEA MART,
OPENED BY THE LATE PARTNER
MORTON & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL of SELECT, GENUINE, and CELEBRATED KANGRA VALLEY TEA

The best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered to the Public, for Sale in Tin Boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. each.

Names of Teas.	From 1 to 15 lbs. Rs. a. p.
Extra Fine Orange Pekoe	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe	1 8 0
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 8 0
Pekoe Souchong Extra Fine	1 6 0
Souchong Extra Fine	1 4 0
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0 0
Fragrant Congou	0 14 0

From 15 lbs. and upwards five per cent. discount. Liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers.

M. H. MAJOO & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,
BEING
ACT X. OF 1877.
WITH AN APPENDIX
AND
A COPIOUS INDEX.
INTERLEAVED, Rs. FIVE
NOT INTERLEAVED, Rs. THREE.

From the Bombay Gazette, July 9, 1877.

Messrs. Thacker's edition of the Code is got up in a handy and compact volume which should find a place on every legal desk or table throughout India. The very elaborate and carefully compiled index is a feature worthy of notice, and one which adds much to the value of the work.

THACKER & Co., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENAY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further commendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered to public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Bijnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 4	9 8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9 12	10 0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11 12	12 0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13 8	14 0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Galls.	8 8	9 0
" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Galls.	7 8	8 0
" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

CLARETS.

We are now registering orders for the Cold Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 doz.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls	131 12	140 0
St. Estephe " "	181 4	195 0
Catenac " "	223 8	242 0
St. Julien " "	254 4	276 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane, July 1877.

THACKER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES
of all descriptions.

*** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY

of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.

TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.

POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.

OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

GUNS AND RIFLES.
By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIARBOOT PIPES AND CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS.
FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

CELESTIAL—GLOBES—TERRESTRIAL.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds of Framing can be seen and Estimates given.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 500 always kept in stock, and lists can be sent on application.

Size 8½ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.
GOUPIL'S PHOTOGRAPHS
of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.
COPELAND'S PARIAN STATUETTES.
A few choice subjects on hand.

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,
OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING
FOR
THE MONSOON.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
White India-Rubber Coats	13 8		or
White India-Rubber Leggings	4 8		20
White India-Rubber Caps	4 0		the Suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough wear	15 0		or 22-8
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	5 8		the
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	4 0		Suit.
Ext

...E, 23RD JULY 1877.

...y the only additional Cotton ...ation to hand is Reuter's New ...gram of Saturday which quotes ready ... Uplands at 12¼ cents., October shipment 11⅛ cents. per lb., the same as on Friday. The day's receipts at the U. S. ports were 200 bales against 700 and 330 bales respectively for the two previous years.

In the Mincing Lane Markets on Saturday Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged, and the only alteration in prices for Seeds was an advance of 9d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive. Wheat quotations were unchanged throughout.

Enfaced Rupee Paper was the same as quoted on the preceding day :—Fours, 83½ ; Fours-and-a-half, 8⅝ ; and Fives-and-a-half, 89½. In Indian Exchange Bank shares an improvement of 10s. is reported in Oriental and Chartered Mercantile, Hongkong and Shanghai being unaltered.

Business here to-day has been dull in the extreme. Reports from the districts show an increasingly critical state of affairs, and this, combined with the uncertainty about European politics, is sufficient to render operators most cautious.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following alterations :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	11,28,797
Do Branches	Inc.	,,	3,56,807
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	13,16,269
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	2,96,338
Loans	Inc.	,,	11,84,296
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	1,34,797
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	1,67,328
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	16,47,846

These alterations although favourable, being mainly due to the Government Balances, cannot be taken as indicating any movement in the general money market, and it is not likely, therefore, that any change will be made in the Bank's rates of discount and interest at Wednesday's Board meeting.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been firm and rates must be quoted 1/16d. per rupee higher all round, but there has been next to nothing doing, and the prospects of the market are in no way altered. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...ls. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...ls. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	...ls. 9⅛d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	...ls 9⅛ to 3-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates must be quoted as before : 3-16 premium for demand and 7-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper continues very quiet, and although values are nominally unaltered, the market is undoubtedly weak. Fours we quote at Rs. 96¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

The Share Market is dull, and for Spinning and Weaving shares declining, the state of affairs up-country promising badly for local manufactures during the coming season. Land and Press Companies, are unaltered, and in Bank shares the only change is a decline of Rs. 1 in Agras. In Spinning and Weaving Companies a general fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share is quoted, and even at that buyers do not seem disposed to invest.

Cotton is quiet but firm at previous prices. The local mills continue buyers of half-pressed Dholleras, but for export we have not heard of any purchases having been made. Stocks are light, and unless Home accounts take an adverse turn, which does not seem likely at the moment, the tendency of prices is in favor of holders.

Linseed is firm at Rs. 6-9, and for Rapeseed there is a considerable demand, which, however, owing to the paucity of supplies, does not lead to business at Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 8 per cwt. Wheat is steady at unchanged prices.

Freights have not altered quotably. Cotton is being engaged in small quantities by one of the regular lines of Canal steamers at £1 17-6, but Wheat is at £1-18 9 per ton for Liverpool.

Piece Goods are quite stagnant at the moment, and failing better advices from up-country, a decline in prices seems probable.

Coals are somewhat steadier owing to the more warlike advices from Home, but quotations are unchanged, although there are fewer sellers to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	715
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	168
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,600
Albion Co., Limited	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	970
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	705
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.a.	450
Indian Press Co	1,000	250	all	42 do	225
Bench Cotton Co	600	250	all	10 do	90
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	170 do	525
Dholleras P. and G. Co	400	500	all	70 do	250
Ist India Press Co	383	1,000	all	100 do	880
2nd ,, ,,	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co	300	500	all	35 do	525
Imperial Press Co	1,150	500	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	3,125	400	350	25 do	365
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	350 do	455
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	50 do	395
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	67½ do	315
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700		1,450xd.
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a.	1,250
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,310
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	82
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	...	40 p.a.	1,175
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,170
Bombay Hemp and Jute	2,000	200	all	..	275
Mill Company	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	175
Brosch Mills	800	1,000	all	40 p.a.	920
Colaba S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,070
Coorla S. and W. Co.	2,500	500	450	..	690
Central India S. and W. Company	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,145
Dharamsey Spinning	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,130
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,315
Great Eastern	875	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,130
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	975
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	all	55 p.a*	1,075
Jeevraj Ballco Mills	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,315
Khandesh Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,000
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,250	all	..	1,125
Madras Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,243
Madras U. Spinning	30,000	50	50	..	50
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	430
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.a*	1,395
Manockjee Petit's	1,040	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,415
Morarjee Spinning	2,000	5,000	...	...	325
Nagpore S. and W. Co.	950	1,000	all	..	1,025
National S. and W. Co. of India	400	1,000	all	..	910
Neriad S. and W. Co.	600	2,000	all	..	1,000
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,500	400	all	..	410
Nursey S. and W. Co.	1,000	225	all	50 p.a*	320
Oriental	1,000	1,250	all	..	1,200
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	..	965
Rassoomoy S. and W. Co.	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,060
Do do. ½ share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	920
Shahapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,050
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	850

*For Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 21st July as compared with the statement issued on the 14th July :—

Liabilities.	14th July. Rs.	21st July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,46,629	70,75,426
Do. do. at Branches	11,35,226	14,92,333
Other Deposits	1,47,40,343	1,60,46,603
Post Bills	45,35,299	39,63,598
Cash Credits, Cushaws	5,78,953	5,36,493
	3,44,46,766	3,72,95,016
Assets.		
Government Securities	30,64,677	33,61,005
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	15,92,977	16,72,288
Loans on Security of do. do.	45,46,825	57,81,133
Current Accounts, overdrawn	9,103	7,635
Bills Discounted	89,52,047	88,17,250
Bullion	2,569	3,610
Dead Stock Rs. 5,17,295		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,78,000	3,39,295	3,42,295
	4,73,352	4,36,908
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,97,863	1,30,095
Cash and Currency Notes	1,51,43,934	1,67,90,777
	3,44,46,766	3,72,95,016

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th July compared with that for 26th June :—

Liabilities.	26th June. Rs. a. p.	17th July. Rs. a. p.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,70,179 2 5	18,99,875 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,63,41,328 8 4	3,25,16,884 15 0
Other Deposits (ex. ditto)	2,10,13,869 11 11	1,96,27,261 7 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,49,941 11 2	3,02,953 13 0
Sundries	14,68,979 6 2	10,78,882 12 0
Rs.	7,07,03,798 8 0	7,54,25,857 15 6
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,16,77,015 6 14	1,41,65,799 2 5
Loans on Govt. Securities	43 68,241 3 5	41,92,486 10 3
Ditto on ditto	40,30,349 13 3	40,30,349 6 9
Bills Discounted	2,04,38,355 10 10	2,06,01,671 3 3
Balances with other Banks	11,53,008 15 9	11,25,338 0 7
Bullion	3,01,954 10 0	3,50,614 12 3
Dead Stock	10,21,522 1 8	10,01,091 10 7
Stamps	9,672 10 0	9,050 6 1
Sundries	1,91,221 0 9	5,08,889 15 1
Cash at Head Office	1,43,75,920 12 1	1,46,02,089 15 11
Do. at Branches	1,19,80,027 11 3	1,33,40,977 9 8
Rs.	7,07,03,798 8 0	7,54,25,857 15 6

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 23.

For Liverpool.

Thibet s—1,400 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,030 cwts wheat, Shapoorjee Veerjee; 200 bales wool, Nurses Khutoor; 17 bales wool, Dhurunsee Narronjee; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 60 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee.

For London.

British Princess s—7 bales hides, Veeraeshbop Vully; 10 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 25 cwts deer horns, Dhurumsey Veeljee.

Australia s—3,200 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 24 cases of drugs, 14 bales senna, 14 bales carpets and 13 bales skins, T and O S N Co; 3 bales hides, Esmail Peeradin; 30 bales hides, Joomabhoy Lalljee.

For Genoa.

Assiria s—1,150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Marseilles.

Assiria s—2,709 cwts gingelly seed and 3,440 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 150 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers; 1,635 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co; 3,856 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, and, 500 cwts gingelly seed, Balli Brothers,

For Trieste.

Thibet s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Hongkong.

Peshawar s—15 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Jannahamed; 7 chests opium, Hajeemull Hurachdass; 22 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 32 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 15 chests opium, S N Tulatee; 37 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram; 13 chests opium, Goolamhoosein Jonnahamed; 6 chests opium, David Sasoon and Co; 9 chests opium, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co.

Lombardy s—20 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 83 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein J nmahomed.

For Shanghai.

Peshawar s—7 chests opium, Gunneshlall Sobhagmull,

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For London via Canal.

2298 Australia (s), Murray—Mail's.

For London.

1492 British Princess, Johns—F. Scott & Co.

For Venice.

1671 Thibet (s), Torback—Mails, 3rd August.

For Havre.

865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.

P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

863 Craigforth (s), Farmer—The Captain.

For Calcutta.

1378 Atmosphere, Wright—Pelly & Co.

1060 Carrie Humphrey, Grozier—Tudor & Co.

For Hongkong.

2750 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.

For Carwar.

490 Black Watch, Kernish—W Nicol & Co.

706 Koima (s), Morrison.

For Calcutta and Tuticorin.

1293 Winged Hunter, Panno—The Captain.

For Rotterdam.

1080 Glandinorwig, Lewis—The Captain.

For Vingorla and Singapore.

593 Rebemany, Milne.

For Java.

1296 Almoor, Evans—Killick, Nixon & Co.

For Calais.

1145 Europa, Theren—Volkart Brothers.

1030 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

For Genoa, &c.

1135 Assiria (s), Boscille—C. Grondona.

NOT FIXED.

1888 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.

1936 Annie Frost, Welbourne—The Captain.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.

1849 Jane (s), Kidd—put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.)

1022 Berteaux, Post—The Captain.

1047 Bean Monde, Hawkins.

1355 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.

1238 Cashmere, Thomson—Volkart Brothers.

1303 Duncairn, Chambers

1461 Earl of Zetland, Burns—Finlay, Muir & Co.

1429 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—G. Wyllie & Co.

1953 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.

1315 Glen Malden, Cummins—N. Manockjee & Co.

1293 H. H. McGilvery, Blake.

810 Inveranon, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.

420 Jane Avery, Dodds—Finlay, Muir & Co.

1395 Lucy A. Nickels, Nickels—The Captain.

500 Lady Gertrude, Veysey—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

899 Marlborough, Sampson—W. Nicol & Co.

548 Mula (s), Doert.

1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.

1392 Premier, Mehliney—The Captain.

966 Sheila, Mosher—The Captain.

1080 Vixen (s), O'Kief.

1296 Whittier, Swap—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADES.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.

91 Emanuel, Nacoda.

310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.

155 Keerat Boodrin, Nacoda.

110 Mahi, Nacoda,

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arab, Broughton.

674 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)

800 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.

107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 22nd July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·721
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	·722
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—0)	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	79·1
General Direction of wind	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	438
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	7·95
Do.	Year 42·92
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 23rd	0·05

HIGH COURT.—July 24.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent,)

Long Causes.

660-76—In person—B E Bankor vs Nembai—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

424-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mahomed Semoal vs Meer Goolam Baba Khan and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

123-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharimull—Tyabjee and Sayani.

387-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo—A. F. Turner.

571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

29-77—Jasandhun and Ghandibhoy—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Manjee Rus-sol and others—Khundeeao Morojee.

66-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sheraiker Santeckgar vs Muggon Girdhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

426-75—Balkrishna and B—Chaganlall Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—F Chalk.

654-75—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Pestonjee Nanabhoy and others.

401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Revd J Martin and others vs Nursinglall Mahara]—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Long Causes.

317-77—Hearn and C—Casabai vs Withuldas Muncharam—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, Hore and L.

15-77—Hearn and C—Casibai vs Abdool Rahimon Moosharee—Shamrao Pandeerunr.

633-76—Mr Skipsey—Khinjee Rowjee vs Kurrembai Ibrahimbai and others—Macfarlane and G.

544-76—Macfarlane and S—Nathibai vs Hassum Datoo and others—Mr Skipsey.

604-76—Macfarlane and S—Nathibai vs Dharamsey Poonjabhoy—Tyabjee and S.

605-76—In person—Nathibai vs Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball).

Short Causes.

539-77—Shapoorjee and Theurdass—Luckmidass Khimji and others vs Manockvahoo Remington Hand L.

458-77—In person—Ardaseer vs Aly Mahomed bin &c vs Hadee Sukeena and others—Shamrao P.

492-77—Shapoorjee and Theurdass—Nusserwanjee Pestonjee M vs Dossabai Nusserwanjee.

493-76—Lynch and Tobin—Tapidass Vurjdass and another vs Malleba Luxumon.

517-77—Lynch and Tobin—Runchondass Kessowdass and another vs Kessowdass Nanakram—Tyabjee and S.

Long Causes.

246-77—F Chalk—Premdass Toolseydass vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.

178-77—Mr Bicknell—Dolputbai Bhugoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ally—Jefferson and Payne.

292-77—Shamrao—Scoonderbai and others vs Anandrao D and others—Hearn and C—In person.

347-77—Hearn and C—Goolbai vs Manockjee Limjee Manockjee Ardeser Hormusjee.

368-77—Jefferson and Payne—Ramnarayen Dayaram vs Vithuldass Wala and others—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Short Causes.

146-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank vs Manockjee Ruttonjee Zeela.

506-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank vs Mahomed

405-77—In person—R A Dallas and others vs Gopalrao Bhicajee D.

462-77—Lynch and Tobin—R A Dallas and others vs Rajoo Balloo and another.

Long Causes.

568-76—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Esmail Seedik and others vs Shapjee Poojani and others—Tyabjee and Sayano—Part heard.

332-75—Crawford and Boevey—Fatmabai vs Adam Ahmed and others—Jefferson and Payne.

268-77—Muljee and Bonnoojee—Muljee B Bharbhoya vs Moosa Rewbin R—Balkrishna and B.

472-76—Jeffreson and Payne—William Nassau Lees vs Mathias Mull—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 20.

Mahon, Lieut, Bengal 34th Regt, on duty.

July 22.

May, Lieut, Bengal R A, on sick leave.

Dyer, Major, Bengal 11th Hussars, on duty, from Umballa.

Vivian, Lieut, Bengal 15th Regt N I, on leave, from Baxar.

Melvill, Sub Lieut, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Poona.

Mignon, Col, Bombay Commissary Genl, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—July 21.

Heath, Capt, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on Med Cert, to Poona.

Blakeney, Lieut Col, Bombay 23rd Regt N I, to join, to Baroda.

Robinson, Lieut, Bengal 1st Goorkha L I, to rejoin to Dhurmsala.

July 23.

Hailes, Col, Bombay B A, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, July 21.)

Seventy-eight days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieut-Col H V Mathias, District Superint of Police, Nagpur, from the 20th August next.

Capt J W Maclaugan, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, vice Lieut Colonel F L Playfair, proceeding on furlough.

Mr G J Nicholls, c s, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Wardha.

Mr D O Meiklejohn, c s, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, is posted to the Nagpur District as Assistant Commissioner.

Mr E D M Hooper, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, is appointed to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade.

Mr P Crizzle is appointed as storekeeper of the Khanan Division.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 18.)

Mr T D Moran, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, is allowed 16 ve on medical certificate for seven months.

Mr C W Wilmot, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, Goalpal Pergunnahs, is appointed to officiate as Sectlement Officer of that district.

Mr J F K Hewitt, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months.

The following acting promotions of Police Officers are notified :—

To be Second Grade of District Superintendents—Mr W H J Cornish, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye.

To be Third Grade of District Superintendents—Mr A E Bolst, District Superint of Police, Hooghly, and Mr J B Goad, Officiating District uperint of Police, Luckimpore.

Mr L E Fabre-Tonnerre, Officiating Assistant Superint of Police, Shajeerpore, is appointed to be an Assistant Superint of Police of the Second Grade.

Mr G D Graham, Officiating Assist Superint of Police, Pabna, is appointed to be an Assist Superint of Police of the Third Grade.

Mr H B M Eyre, Officiating Assistant Superint of Police, Pabna, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr C E Fabre-Tonnerre, Assistant Superint of Police, Rajshahye is transferred to the district of Purneah.

Mr J Gourlay, c s, is appointed Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, appointed to officiate as Secretary.

Mr G Godfrey, c s, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner, Assam.

Mr G H Damant, B ngal Civil Service, having passed an examination in the Manipuri language according to the standard prescribed has been granted with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

The following officers have been allowed furlough for the periods mentioned against their respective names :—Mr H Cotton, sixteen months, Mr J Anderson, ten months and fifteen days, Mr J F K Hewitt, fifteen months.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette July 21.)

Mr G D Billings to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Major A Murray, to act as officer in charge of the Oudh Gazetteer during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major E Balfour.

Mr W Tennant, Magistrate and Collector of Mainpuri, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Mainpuri.

Mr F H Fisher, Officiating Joint Magistrate, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad.

Mr W C Turner, Magistrate and Collector, Bulandshahr, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge at Meerut.

Mr C W Allen, Joint Magistrate, Bareilly, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bulandshahr.

Mr F W Porter, Officiating Settlement Officer, is posted to Allahabad district for duty as assistant Magistrate and Collector, in addition to his present duties.

Captain A C Toker, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Meerut.

Su geon-Major J H Loch, Civil Surgeon, Moradabad, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major W R Hooper, and to be posted to Bareilly.

Mr F W Higginson to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Bara Banki.

Mr J Ogilvie, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Aligarh, to return to his substantive appointment of Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and to be posted to the Meerut district.

Mr E H Elliston, Officiating Assistantistrict Superintendent of Police, from Meerut to Agra.

Mr W W Clifford, District Superintendent of Police from Jhansi to Cawnpore.

Mr G C Smyth, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, from Bareilly to Jaunpur.

Mr A H Davis, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, from Saharanpur to Cawnpore, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

Mr F B Reid, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, from Hamirpur to Kiwi, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

Mr J M Pearse, Officiating Joint Magistrate, from Allahabad to Bareilly.

Surgeon W A D Fasken, Civil Surgeon, from Aligarh to Mirzapur, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major G T Parke.

THE PUNJAB COMMISSION.

The following promotions in the Punjab Commission have received the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor :—

To be Commissioner—H E Perkins, E q.

To be Deputy Commissioners 1st Class—Colonel T F Forster, Major J W H Johnstone, Major G G Young, Lieutenant Colonel F J Millar and D G Barkley, Esq.

To be Deputy Commissioners 2nd Class—G Wood, Esq, Major E P Gurdon, G E Wakefield, Esq, J D Tremlett, Esq, and F Es Moore, Esq.

To be Deputy Commissioners 3rd Class—Captain E G Hastings, Captain E P Nisbet, Major A F P Harcourt, J W Smyth, Esq, and Captain E G Wace.

To be Judicial Assistants 1st Grade—A H Benton, Esq; and G M Ogilvie, Esq.

To be Judicial Assistants 2nd Grade—M Macauliffe, Esq, F W R Fryer, Esq, and J W Gardiner, s q.

To be Judicial Assistants 3rd Grade—F F Beachcroft, Esq, and Captain C McN ile.

To be Assistant Commissioner 1st Class—Captain C H T Marshall

To be Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class—Captain G E Macpherson, Captain W J Parker, R Udny, Esq, and F C Channing, Esq.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 25th ..... 6h. 10·8m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	M. M.	H. M.
Tues. 24	....	5 36	6 37	11 22 m	4 30 m
				10 87 a	5 36 a
Wed. 25	English Mail expected..	5 36	6 37	11 55 m	5 10 m
				11 36 a	6 0 a
Th. 26	.....	5 36	6 36	0 24 a	6 35 a
Fri. 27	.....	5 37	6 36	0 12 m	6 18 m
				0 49 a	6 58 a
Sat. 28	.....	5 37	6 36	0 44 m	6 49 m
				1 17 a	7 29 a
Sun. 29	Ninth Sunday after Trinity	5 37	6 35	1 18 m	7 19 m
				1 42 a	7 57 a
Mon. 30	.....	5 38	6 35	1 53 m	7 53 m
				2 12 a	8 31 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of ... annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (6 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All such will be passed.

LOTTERY. LOTTERY.

BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,

IN AID OF

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DABOOL, BOMBAY.

EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

No. of Tickets 55,000.] [No. of Prizes 1,016.

PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

No. of Prizes.		Amount of Prizes.
1 Prize	Rs	2,000
1 ,,	,,	1,500
1 ,,	,,	1,000
4 Prizes each 500	,,	2,000
6 ,,	,,	1,50
8 ,,	,,	1,000
20 ,,	,,	2,000
25 ,,	,,	1,250
50 ,,	,,	1,250
100 ,,	,,	2,000
200 ,,	,,	4,000
500 ,,	,,	5,000
1,016	Rs.	25,000

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place on the 15th September next.

The prizes will be paid only to the Ticket-holders.

FOR TICKETS apply to Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Apollo street—Mr. J. B. KURRANEE, Borah Bazar and Dhobie Talao—Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road—Dr. P. J. L. DESOUZA, Kalwaddy—Mr. FRANCIS D'NETTO, Madras—Mr. E. F. PEREIRA, Burgher Street, Cochin—Mr. P. F. FINNIGAN, Station, Master R. S. B., Agra.

N.B.—The agents and Ticket-holders who have not as yet settled their accounts are requested to do so before the 5th August positively.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. C. will find the letter published in last Friday's issue.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

VENANT.—July 21st, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. P. Venant, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATCAR.—July 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. S. T. Apcar, of a daughter.

BULLMORE—July 20th, at Madras, the wife of F. C. Bullmore, Esq., M. I. C. S., of a son.

GRANT—June 30th, at Tonghoo, British Burmah, the wife of Lieut-Col A. D. Grant, 17th M. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CARMICHAEL—June 13th, at Bangalore, the beloved infant son of Captain Carmichael, aged 2 years.

CARMICHAEL—June 30th, on the Railway near Trichinopoly, of cholera, Harry Laird, the beloved and last remaining son of Captain Carmichael, aged 4 years and 9 months.

HINDE—July 13th, at Galle, Thomas Stanley, the beloved child of A. R. Hinde, Esq., of Tellicherry, aged 4 months.

MUAT—July 18th, at Nasik, after a long illness, Miss Jane Marina Magdalen Muat, daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel G. A. Muat, 5th Regt. N. I.

MAROOTH—July 16th, at Sydaett, John A. Marooth, Esq., aged 65 years.

BERRES—June 3rd, on board the P. and O. s.s. Khedive, Col. W. Berres, Mad. S. C.

WHANNELL—April 17th, at Salem, the beloved wife of Co. Peter B. Whannell, United States Cavalry.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1877.

England has actually set her troops in motion, and no doubt the Ministry must last night have communicated to Parliament the momentous tidings that the serious state of affairs in the East has compelled Her Majesty at last to take steps to protect the interests and honour of her Empire. The general expectation in England is, as might have been anticipated, that the destination of the force now setting forth is Gallipoli, but we think it probable that the first troops intended to occupy Gallipoli will be sent on from Malta, the garrison of which place has long been maintained in excess of its ordinary strength, and will be landed along with marines and sailors from the fleet to secure a foothold and keep it till the arrival, three weeks hence, of troops from England. Thus has the British Government justified in the end its claim to be regarded as a Ministry having a vigorous foreign policy. Recourse to arms has been postponed by England till the latest possible moment, for the Russians are advancing with vigour and rapidity in European Turkey. Their check at Plevna in Bulgaria cannot have been of a serious character, for they have now occupied Lovatz, while the Dobrudscha column is steadily moving up the river to effect a junction with the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

POONA, JULY 23.

At a meeting held yesterday, the 22nd instant, at the Sorabjee Patell Fire Temple, the proposition of Khan Bahadoor Dastoorjee Nusserwanjee Jamasjee to address a letter of condolence to the late Sir Jamsetjee's family was adopted, as was also the proposal of Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla to recognise the third Baronet as the leader of the Parsee community in Poona, which was carried unanimously amidst loud cheers and applause.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

EXTENSION OF THE RIOTS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The strike on the American railways is extending, accompanied by further riots. A serious riot took place at Pittsburg yesterday, when the Militia were called out and fired on the rioters, killing twenty and wounding twenty-nine.

SIEGE OF RUSTCHUK.

The Grand Duke Alexander with the force under his command is besieging Rustchuk.

OPERATIONS IN ROUMELIA.

The Russians have captured the Turkish Camp at Yeni Zaghra.

According to a Russian official despatch, the Russian troops occupied the Schipka Pass on the 19th instant, the Turks retreating in disorder.

FURTHER TURKISH SUCCESS IN ARMENIA.

A despatch from Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha, dated from Kars, has been received, stating that on the 19th inst. the Russians unsuccessfully attacked the Turkish Right Wing and were defeated with heavy loss and compelled to fall back.

RUMOURED RECALL OF MIDHAT PACHA.

A Turkish Government yacht has left Constantinople with sealed orders, and it is believed for the purpose of recalling Midhat Pacha.

ENGLISH TROOPS UNDER ORDERS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The troopship Euphrates sails on Thursday next with 1,500 men, and four other troopships follow with a larger number of men in each. The destination of the force is Malta and Gibraltar, but it is believed that its ultimate destination is Gallipoli.

The London papers generally approve of the action of the Government.

THE RIOTS IN AMERICA. DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Desperate fighting took place at Pittsburg on Saturday when the Militia were defeated by the rioters who now hold the town with arms and cannon.

The Sheriff of the town was killed during the engagement.

Numerous incendiary fires have occurred and the destruction of property has been great.

The United States troops are on the way to the scene of the riots.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

According to a Russian official despatch the Russian troops, after severe fighting, have occupied Lowatz.

THE TAKING OF THE SCHIPKA PASS.

Severe fighting, attended with heavy loss to the Russians, preceded the taking of the Schipka Pass.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE DOBRUDSCHA.

The Russian troops in the Dobrudscha are marching to besiege Silistria.

SULEIMAN PASHA'S ARMY.

A portion of Suleiman Pasha's army, to the number of 18,000, is marching on Jamboli.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

The Russians have left Kuruk Dara and are concentrating on Zaim.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, JULY 21, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8/32
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	84
5 per cent. do.	89¼
5½ per cent. do.	99¼
Oriental Bank Shares	£44 10
Chartered do. do.	£21-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£33
3 per cent. Consols for account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	107¾
Bar Silver	54½

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 23.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 23.

(Madras Time.)

CAWNAPORE, 5.25 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., ther. 83 W. B., 78 min., bar. 29-88. Fall of rain 8 cents.

CAGWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. 4, ther. 84, bar. 30·3. Fall of rain 52 cents.

MANGALORE, 6·50 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E. S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 80 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W moderate ther. 94, bar. 29-85.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W.S.W. squally, ther. 82. Fall of rain 63 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	...Is. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...Is. 9¼d.	"
Credits, 3 "	...Is. 9⅝d.	"
Documents, 3 "	...Is. 9¼ to 3-16d.	"

We understand that there is a likelihood of the office of Inspector-in-Chief of the Bombay Cotton Department being shortly abolished, as it has been discovered at length that the retention of a highly paid officer at the head of that department is no longer necessary. But why retain the rest of the Department? It is of as little use except for mischief, as its chief.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Deccan paper writes, "Rain has been falling at Indore, at Mhow, and in all the surrounding districts continuously ever since Friday, the 13th inst., and there is every indication of its continuance for some days to come. The fall has been a heavy one, and was preceded by the seasonable rains of the previous two or three weeks, which, however, were much lighter than those we have lately been blessed with. The whole country from Boorhanpore to Khundwa, and from thence to Mhow and Indore, by way of Choral Chowkey, is most beautiful, more especially the wooded and hilly parts, the scenery there being lovely in the extreme. Agricultural operations are in full progress all over the country, the young crops well advanced, and giving promise of an abundant *rubbee* harvest."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Munmad, the 21st inst., says, "We have had no rain here at all this month, and there is a cloudless sky, consequently the prospects are about as bad as they can be, and prices have taken a sudden turn for the worse. The number of people on the railway famine works is increasing instead of diminishing."

THE Maharaja of Ratwa has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Mysore famine relief fund. It is satisfactory to see the native chiefs of Bengal thus spontaneously coming forward to assist their fellow countrymen in distress in other parts of India.

WHEN Bengal was suffering in 1873-74 from a so-called famine, the Madras Presidency subscribed £10,500, or above a lakh of rupees for the relief of the distressed people in Bengal; and the collections from all sources amounted to £282,669 of which £146,500 was subscribed in Great Britain, and the rest in India. Up to date, the only subscription outside the Madras Presidency for the relief of the suffering millions, is Lady Hobart's £100.

WE understand that the abolition of the present system of charging additional postage for the redirection of correspondence is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and will probably come into operation from the 1st of January next. The scheme involves the entire abolition of redirection charges, and it is believed that the concession contemplated by it will give rise to considerable public and departmental convenience, whilst the small sacrifice of revenue may be met by avoiding some of the increase of expense to which the growing work of the Department is continually giving rise.

WE understand that Colonel Nixon, the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, who was lately about to retire, will be continued in that office for a further period of two years.

NEWS received from Khelat up to the 28th June represents affairs in that country as going on quietly and satisfactorily. The Khan has addressed the Naibs of Dadur and Bagh, requesting them to render every assistance to the line of sentries in patrolling the telegraph line. We have not yet heard, however, that this well behaved and enlightened Khan has consented to receive the subsidy placed at his disposal by the Government of India. He seems, in fact, to be still in the sulks, and to be only restrained from giving trouble by the presence of a British force in his territory.

IT is reported that General Hosain Ali Khan, of Herat, and certain Turkoman Khans, in obedience to instructions from Shere Ali, have collected 40,000 sowars from the several tribes at their sole command, and that 12,000 of these men now await the orders of the Amir, who, for the present, has directed them to be sent to Herat.

IT is reported that a battery of guns and two regiments have been despatched from Kabul towards Bajour, and that they have lately arrived at Kunar.

HAZERAT and the Khan of Jamar, and other Bajour Khans, who lately visited Kabul, are said to have received a very friendly reception from the Amir. Each of the Khans on their departure was presented with Rs. 6,000 in cash, and valuable *Khilats*, the Khans being informed that the money granted to them was meant as a yearly allowance, and that similar amounts would annually be paid to them. They were also presented with 100 muskets each, and desired to increase the number of their retainers. Hazarat Ali, however, declined to take the muskets, as he already possessed such weapons, but he petitioned the Amir to give him two Mountain Battery guns.

IT is rumoured that the Amir of Kabul lately invited the Akhund of Swat to send his two sons to Kabul, with the object of marrying his daughter to one of them. The Akhund, however, is said to have declined the invitation, being averse to the proposed alliance.

THE Viceroy received the Raja of Nabha at a private *durbar* on the 18th inst. The usual ceremonies were observed on the occasion, but no salute was fired, as the interview was private. A guard of honour of the Gurkhas was drawn up opposite Government House.

BENGAL opium, to the extent of 4,000 chests, was sold on the 4th July, producing Rs. 49,59,475, being Rs. 3,67,475 above the estimate. Up to this date 16,000 chests have been sold, producing Rs. 1,98,86,055, making an average for each chest of Rs. 1,242·875.

WE understand that up to the end of May of the present year 884 cases of cinchona bark are acknowledged to have been received by the Secretary of State in London from Madras, the total sum realized on the bark being £29,363. It appears that the price of bark in London had risen very considerably, and that the sums realized by the bark from the Nilgheri plantations were unprecedented. The renewed crown bark which sold for six shillings a pound in 1876, realised 15s. 8d. in 1877; the mossed crown sold for 4s. 6d. in 1876, and for 11s. 7d. in 1877; and the branch crown for 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. in 1876, and for 5s. 7d. in 1877.

THE surplus profits realized by the Eastern Bengal Railway for the half year ending 31st December 1876, amounted to £36,298.

ANOTHER native youth from Bengal, Babu Shambhu Chunder Nundi, has left for England to study medicine.

THE *Indian Echo* says:—The Baidyas of Calcutta and the neighbouring villages have had a meeting with the view of considering the feasibility of taking back into the Hindu community those persons who, for the sake of education, have crossed the *kalapani* and taken forbidden food. Pundit Bharat Chunder Siromani presided. After much discussion, in which the leading Pandits took an active part, it was settled that a committee should be appointed to determine what measures should be adopted to carry out the object in view.

MR. JUSTICE KENNEDY, of the Calcutta High Court, has ordered the prosecution of another native of the Police Court for perjury. This is the thirteenth instance in which a criminal prosecution has been ordered by this learned Judge for perjury.

BABU HEMNATH BOSE, the Post Master of Howrah, who got Miss Donnelly into trouble, is charged with criminal breach of trust, and his trial comes on at the Sessions Court on the 26th instant. He is a native convert, and is the same man about whom so much fuss was made in the Missionary world some time ago.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that the operations recently performed on Sir John Strachey's eye are pronounced by the surgeons in attendance to be most successful, and there is every hope of his speedily regaining his health.

WE (*Church Gazette*) have to apologise for the many mistakes in our report of the Conference. Our excuse is that we engaged the best shorthand writers that could be procured in Calcutta; *their* excuse is that the speakers talked so fast and fluently, that they could not take down all they said. Perhaps our clerical friends, who have been made to speak nonsense, will comfort themselves with the compliment implied above, and realize that they are not actually such poor and inefficient speakers as they are often represented to be.

SOME sensation has been caused in Lucknow by the arrest of Nawab Mehndi Ali Khan, the eldest son of the Nawab Wazir Mirza, a collateral relative of the ex-King of Oudh, and a prominent member of the Mahomedan nobility of that city, on a charge of adultery with a married woman whom, it is alleged, he had enticed away from the guardianship of her father, with criminal intent. The complainant, Mohommud Raza Khan, who holds a high appointment in the service of the Nawab of Rampur, alleges that he was two years ago married to Sultan Zaman Begum, the daughter of one Mohommud Kurban Ali, a girl of considerable beauty and personal attractions. The accused is the brother-in-law of Kurban Ali, the complainant's father-in-law, and the girl, who was allowed by complainant to live with her father, used constantly to visit him, and to stop at his house for several days together at a time, in consequence of her relationship with the accused, who appear to have soon become attached to each other and formed a *liaison*. The father of the girl never suspected the real nature of the accused's feelings in regard to his daughter, and therefore he did not think it necessary to put any restraints on her. The accused, it is alleged, induced the girl to enter into a marriage contract with him, and the ceremonies connected with the *nikah* appear to have been performed within closed doors, and due publicity was not given to the performance of the *nikah*. A few days afterwards the father of the girl, finding that his daughter had been living in the accused's house for rather a long time, went over and wanted to bring her away. The accused interfered, and declared that he had married his daughter. The old man instantly wrote to the complainant informing him of all the circumstances of the case, and the criminal prosecution above alluded to has been the result. The Nawab Mehndi Ali has been released on bail of Rs. 2,000.

THE *Statesman*:—We are perhaps behind our age, but we have long been of the opinion that we try the efficacy of "flogging" far too little in the treatment of criminals. There is no punishment the most hardened ruffian dreads so much, as the lash; and in spite of the humanitarianism of the age, we do not hesitate to avow our belief that its efficacy is too little confided in. Many offences that are now punished by imprisonment, would be more wisely dealt with, we believe, by flogging. Instead of crowding our jails with offenders, who lose in the associations of prison life whatever latent good there may have been in them when they entered upon it, a judicious substitution of the lash would, we believe, powerfully stimulate its development. Because the use of the lash was brutally common in former days, in the army and the navy, we have conceived so strong a reactionary repugnance to it, that we will hardly hear of it in any form. And so, what is probably the most deterrent form of punishment known, "a rod for the fool's back," has fallen into desuetude, except in its very mildest forms. Would it really be no aggravation even of penal servitude for life, to tie up the murderous ruffian undergoing it to the triangle every three months before the prisoners, and take it out of his skin? It is made a subject of reproach to us as a nation, by the Russians, that we retain capital punishment in our criminal code, while they have abandoned it. We cannot, however, say that we have ourselves any very great desire to see the punishment abandoned; but it should be reserved, we think, for extreme cases.

STORIES have been rife in some of the districts of Ceylon that Chaplains were not so much averse to preaching other people's sermons—such a Non-conformist's as Spurgeon's, for instance—as they should be. The story was told in one of the Ceylon papers not long ago, that, in the absence of the Chaplain of a particular district, service was held on Sunday in the bungalow of a planter, who, when the prayers had been 'said or sung,' produced a volume of sermons and read one of them. Whilst reading he was shocked at the smiles which he saw on the features of most of the hearers, and found, afterwards, that he had accidentally selected a sermon which the Padre had preached the week before! When that Padre returned and was told of it, was he covered with shame and confusion of face? Not he! his excuse was, that his child was sick, and he had no time to prepare a fresh discourse. But were there no sermons in the Church that he had to go to a Non-conformist for a substitute?

BOMBAY.

LOSS OF A BEIG.—The American brig Susan S. Voorhis, laden with rice from Chambally to Cochin, is ashore between Nurssapoor and Coringa, and is a total wreck.

WE are informed that the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet have resolved to call a public meeting of all the Zoroastrians of Bombay on Sunday next at All-Bless Baugh, in pursuance of a requisition made to recognise Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the third Baronet, as the head of the community.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A *kamal* in the service of the Esplanade Hotel, named Raghoo Jettoo, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction, on being convicted of criminal breach of trust in respect of sixteen pounds of ice, the property of the aforesaid hotel.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Colaba, on view of the bodies of two Mahomedans who were employed as labourers at the Nicol Press, and had both fallen into the suction well which is situated in the engine room of the mill premises. The verdict was, that their death was caused by having been accidentally drowned in a suction well.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Frank Rider and Thomas Whiley, seamen of the British ship Beau Monde, were yesterday each sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, for absenting themselves from that ship without leave. Frank Wheeler, a seaman of the ship Earl of Zetland, was also sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT CHUNDUNWADY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mulloo Hunmunta was charged with having, on the 14th inst., attempted to murder his wife by cutting her throat, and also with causing grievous hurt to the same woman by means of an instrument. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in our columns. As the prosecutrix in this case is still laid up in the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, and unable to appear, the case is postponed for hearing to the 6th prox. In the meanwhile the prisoner was remanded to jail.

APPLICATION TO SUE FOR A DIVORCE.—At the High Court yesterday, Mrs. Gregory applied to Mr. Justice Green in chambers for permission to sue in *forma pauperis* for divorce on the ground of desertion by her husband. The respondent, who married the petitioner in Bombay, has been for some years with his regiment in England. Petitioner's maiden name was Marian Lang, and she is the daughter of a pensioned conductor of the Ordnance Department. She has a son by the respondent, now of the age of about five years. His Lordship declined to receive the petition that was presented, and directed petitioner to prepare and annex to it a proper inventory of all her moveable property.

THE TRANSLATOR'S DEPARTMENT IN DIFFICULTY.—A temporary establishment in connection with the Translator's Department, High Court, was sanctioned by Government for three years, and that period has now expired. No extension of it having been granted, the Accountant General at Bombay has refused to disburse money on account of the pay abstracts of the entire Translator's Department, both on the Original and Appellate Sides of the Court. The translators, interpreters, clerks, and even the peons have been kept out of their pay for nearly three months. The consequence has been that some of the poor men have had to borrow money for their current expenses at interest running in some instances at 24 per cent. per annum, which to men in their position is considered a great hardship. It is said that an extension of the period was granted by the Government of India, but that some hitch has occurred in its being passed by the local Government.

THE *Deccan Herald* says, "we hear that a School of Art is to be started at Bhooj, and that Mr. Terry is to be appointed its head." This will be news to Mr. Terry.

CHOLERA.—We regret to hear that there have been several cases of cholera in different parts of Poona camp, and an increased number in the city. Considering the crowds of starving poor who go about the city we are surprised that there are not more cases of sickness.—*Deccan Herald.*

SECUNDERABAD AND CHUDDER GHAUT.—A gentleman, who has just come to Poona from the capital of the Nizam's dominions, gives a very sad account of the drought there and the sufferings of the poor people who go about seeking charity.—*Id.*

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Rajkote, says, that the 15th inst. had been set apart by the district of the authorities as a day of prayer for rain, and in the evening of that day there was a downpour of rain which continued all night; two inches of rain were gauged. There had been no rain previous to this timely fall for upwards of three weeks.—*Id.*

LOOTING GRAIN.—We hear from Sholapore that upwards of 500 persons attacked the grain waggons of a down train on Friday last. The attack was made at the distant signal as the train was starting, and a considerable quantity of grain was looted. One woman named Laxmee was run over by the train while engaged with the others in looting the train. This shows that the miserable starving wretches at Sholapore are becoming desperate under the long continuance of want and misery.—*Id.*

PRAYER FOR RAIN.—All feel that none but God can give rain. Yesterday morning notices were circulated in the Parsee community, signed by Khan Bahadur Dustoor Noshurwanjee Jamaspjee, High Priest of the Parsees, intimating that prayer was to be unitedly offered to the Almighty that rain might no longer be withheld, as the withholding of rain much longer would cause the destruction of man and beast. Streams of carriages began to pour into Nana's Pait at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing crowds of Parsee worshippers to the Patel's Agiary where the meeting was held. Punctual to the hour mentioned, 4 p.m. all the Parsees of Poona responded to the call of the High Priest, and the Dustoor and eleven Mobeds sat for prayer in the fine hall of the Agiary with their faces turned towards the east, the other Parsees being seated in the four wings of the building. The prayers were conducted in a solemn manner by the aged Dustoor and lasted for an hour. He showed the power and strength of the merciful Almighty, and urged that all should pray from the heart for the important gift they sought from his hands. The lucid address was heartily responded to by the community and all earnestly united in praying that God would have mercy and send the needed rain.—*Id.*

WE understand that arrangements are nearly completed for the formation of a team of players who will leave Kurrachee some time next month for Bombay to play there cricket, racquets, billiards, tennis and other games or sports, a highly interesting, healthful and useful one, and is all the better for being the first of the kind. There may be some difficulty on the score of leave, but we believe and hope that the project may be carried out in its entirety. The cricketers have not been yet fixed but will be, probably, during next week.—*Beacon.*

THE controversy between the Editors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*, of which I told you something last week, has entered upon a most unpleasant stage. Before it was a joke, and rather a good one. But the point of the joke lay in the discovery that Mr. Maclean had, in utter ignorance of the fact, himself contravened the section of the Municipal Act to which he was, with unnecessary emphasis as I must think, referring such deluded members of the public as might be thinking of voting for Messrs. Geary and Wood. It seems passing strange that the Editor of the *Times of India* should have deliberately marred the point he had undoubtedly scored by his article of Tuesday, in which he ascertained that Mr. Maclean would refuse to take twice Rs. 400 at his shewas at the municipal printing for 1876, and adds that the fact that some of the receipts are signed by Mr. Maclean "disposes of the plea that he did not know of the fact that his press was executing work for the Municipality." Every one can see the quibble in the first sentence. Mr. Maclean was not in the Town Council during the whole of 1875, and the public has nothing to do with the receipts of the *Gazette* Press for the greater part of that year. The second sentence speaks for itself, and would only, I fancy, have emanated from the Editor of the *Times of India*. Mr. Maclean signs all receipts issuing from his office, and is willing to take his word for it that in the crowd he did not notice the few referred to. At the Town Council meeting on Tuesday the Chairman stated that he had lost no time in submitting the question as to his qualification to Messrs. Crawford and Bourjey, the solicitors to the Municipality. The 53rd section of the Bombay Municipal Act consists of two parts. In the first the offence is defined; the second is a penal clause. The opinion of the solicitors was briefly, that in accepting printing work for the Municipality while a member of the Town Council, Mr. Maclean had contravened the section, but that it might be contended that the penal clause was so worded as to exclude members of the Town Council from its operation. The Chairman added that he did not feel quite satisfied as to the soundness of the latter part of the opinion, and that he had therefore on the previous day placed his resignation in the hands of Government. Mr. Maclean was not able to announce to the meeting the decision of Government, but next day he had the pleasure of receiving a letter in which Government stated that they did not think that the transactions to which objection had been taken came fairly within the scope of the law, and that Mr. Maclean might therefore act upon the opinion of the solicitors. Who is it that drafts Government letters? The opinion of the solicitors was that the transactions did come within the scope of the law, but that no penalty had been provided for a breach of the law in the case of Town Councillors. It is a fair inference from the rest of their letter that Government thinks the solicitors wrong on both points and yet they instruct Mr. Maclean to act on their opinion. The Government letter closes with a graceful allusion to the value of Mr. Maclean's services to the public, in which the public will heartily concur.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Monday, July 23, up to 6 a m.	0	0	0	7	0	24
Previously registered	42	92	34	23½	37	52
Total up to date	42	92	34	30¾	37	76
Fall up to 3rd July 1876	24	65	22	98	26	72

THE FAMINE IN POONA.

THE rain still holds off and the grain-dealers are rapidly filling their pockets. Each week the prices are raised until the poor can hardly bear the strain any longer. The poor wretched creatures sometimes find their way into Cantonments, notwithstanding the orders to keep them out of Camp, and it is pitiful to see their skeleton bodies and hungry looks. They are ready to carry off anything that is left within reach of their hands. If thing, go on much longer, they will not be able to bear it, and looting will commence. They are glad even now to get hold of the handfuls of grain that fall from the bags when they are lifted from the waggons at the stations, or the carts at the banyas' doors. When they are brought before the Magistrates for stealing, they at once plead guilty, but excuse themselves because they are starving. They are glad to get to jail, when they can get food to save them from perishing. Such is the deplorable condition of the poor around us. Government is helping, but Government cannot find out every case of suffering, and the charitable public must do their part. Business is very stagnant just now, owing to the withholding of the rain. Every one seems anxiously waiting for the rain before they purchase anything but absolute necessities. The necessaries of life cost at least a half more this year than they did last monsoon, consequently the community expend the bulk of their income on mere necessaries. Times are greatly changed, and we can only hope that God will now send the second rain. The eyes of the poor creatures, whether intelligently or otherwise, wait on Him, who giveth them their food in due season. Many of the poor natives ask Europeans to pray for rain, and urge as a reason for their request, that they have prayed long but their gods have not heard their cry. This is a fact. "Can any of the vanities of the nations give rain?" We are told that our servants are now purchasing rice in the bazaar at five seers for the rupee. We are purchasing bread at six loaves per rupee. Flour is selling at three annas a pound.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS OF ADEN FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

From the Political Resident, Aden, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Aden Residency, 13th June 1877.

SIR,—In forwarding the Aden Trade and Navigation Returns, for 1876-77, prepared by Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Toorkey, Registrar of Trade, as well as a full report on the same by Captain Hunter, First Assistant Resident, for submission to Government, I would request you to particularly invite attention to the subject of the commercial prosperity of Aden, and to urge that Government may be moved to place the Report on the Editors' table with a view to its attracting public and individual criticism, which would prove most invaluable in future years.

I would also beg your attention to para. 44 of the Report, in the hope that Government may be induced to ask the Chambers of Commerce, both in India and England, for information as to the advantages and disadvantages to owners of vessels calling at Aden.

In submitting these papers I would request your notice to the great care and attention which has been bestowed in their preparation by Captain Hunter and Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Toorkey, and I would suggest that, if Government would be pleased to express an opinion on them, it would do much to encourage the officers engaged in the compilation of these Returns in future.—I have, &c.

FRANCIS LOCH,
Brigadier-General and Political Resident.

REPORT.

It continues to be a matter for regret that Government have not, up to the present, found it convenient to take any notice of the Aden Returns. An expression of opinion would do much towards encouraging the officers engaged in their preparation. If this report could be laid on the Editors' table, it might attract independent criticism, which would prove of inestimable value in future years.

In considering the value to the mercantile community of a port like Aden, consideration must not be made because credit is taken for merchandize that is exported. The Trade Returns of Aden are compiled in the same manner as those of other places, but in the nature of the trade itself there is a great difference; Aden itself produces nothing; but the position of the place, as an entrepot for all the surrounding countries, gives to the merchants who frequent its markets an opportunity of turning their capital to account as effectually as if the natural produce in which they traded were found in their own sterile hills. Particular attention is again directed to the fact that the value of goods which have been transhipped without passing through the hands of local merchants, *has not been included in the Returns*, but that matter is noticed of all classes suffering from the accumulation of filth and moisture in the soil, which are—fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera.

The sanitary advantages of Colonel Tulloch's proposed drainage system are equal to those of the system now proposed for within one degree, or mile, I will refer to further on; the two systems of *sewage* are identical.

Being Mr. Pedder's *locum tenens*, and holding a very high opinion of that gentleman's ability and discrimination, and knowing that he had considered the subject very carefully and fully before he laid his proposals for improvements to the city of Bombay before the Corporation, I felt it was my duty when called upon by the Town Council to submit a drainage scheme for their consideration, to be enabled to submit it within a week. Col. Tulloch's scheme so modified as to curtail unnecessary expenditure Every one in Bombay who has considered the subject will, I believe, admit that the execution of a complete drainage system is absolutely requisite, and that the only point which is possible for Bombay is one that will provide for the separation of storm-water and sewage, and for the removal of the latter by underground sewers.

What Dr. Blaney objects to in the proposed system is, I believe, the admission of night-soil into the sewers. The Town Council are aware that the question of the disposal of night-soil need not necessarily be mixed up with that of the general drainage and sewerage of the town, and therefore I hope they will, to a certain extent, consider the two questions separately.

I am not aware what arguments Dr. Blaney intends to bring forward in opposition to the proposed introduction of night-soil into the sewers, but I have no doubt that whatever they may be they will receive the attention they deserve, as coming from a gentleman of the medical profession who has had a long experience of Bombay and is well acquainted with the requirements of the city and the habits of the people, and if the reasons advanced by him in opposition to Mr. Pedder's proposal are of greater weight than those which can be urged in support of it, the Town Council no doubt will approve of them and substitute some other arrangement for the removal of night soil for the one now proposed.

But before they accept Dr. Blaney's dictum on a system which has not been in operation, and of the practical working of which he can have had no personal experience, I would beg to point out, as Mr. Pedder has already done, that the very best authorities hold that night-soil on sanitary grounds ought to be removed.

In his proposals for improvements to the city of Bombay abovementioned, Mr. Pedder says. "The highest authority is the Rivers Pollution Commission in England, and after a most careful and exhaustive inquiry they have deliberately come to the conclusion that night-soil ought to be removed by sewers."

It may, however, be contended that the Rivers Pollution Commission's decision would not and was never intended to apply to a tropical country where the generation of sewer gas is necessarily more active than in England, and therefore I quote the following extracts from the Army Sanitary Commission's remarks on the reports of the Bombay Municipality for 1872 and 1874. On the report for 1873, the Commission remarks as follows:—"But the real practical result of the present report is, that Bombay should be sewered and drained without loss of time and provision made for removing the whole fluid and solid excrementitious matter of dwelling-houses as well as all refuse water, by drains and sewers, to an outlet where it should, if possible, be supplied by agricultural uses. This would enable the present halalcore system to be abolished, while it would ensure the removal of most, if not all, the filth which the present system leaves untouched. The officers of the Municipality have more time to devote to his special duties, while the public would be benefited to a much greater extent than can be done by the "fetching and carrying" process, the fatal results of which to health have apparently been reached in Bombay. Mr. Hewlett's annual reports have shown how great an amount of benefit his able unremitting personal exertions have conferred on the city of Bombay. It would be no easy matter to find a parallel to his works, and if the cost has been high the fault has not been his, but must be placed to the delay which has arisen in providing the city with proper sanitary works and we are afraid the blame must be partly borne by those who have deprecated the introduction of house drainage on purely theoretical grounds." On the Municipal Commissioner's report for 1874 the Army Sanitary Commission remarked as follows:—"There appears to be no immediate prospect of any advance being made in draining the city. Plan after plan has been prepared and set aside or adjourned. The only thing that has been done is the collecting of night-soil by an expensive process of hand labour, transporting this in carts to depots within the city, where it is mixed with water, and finally discharged into the sea through the drainage at all. This outlet has been for a long time of source of danger to the public health and to the shipping, and endless representations have been made about it to the authorities. For years past the Army Sanitary Commission has called attention to this most dangerous and disgusting practice. If there were no other reasons than the possibility of abolishing it, this would be sufficient to justify the most strenuous exertions for completing the drainage works without delay." It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the Army Sanitary Commission, the weight of whose authority must be acknowledged by all, has repeatedly and most emphatically urged the adoption of the course now proposed, which, as I have above stated, is in fact the same as that proposed by Colonel Tulloch. It is true that one of Colonel Tullock's proposals is to send the night-soil by rail to Sion, but it is evident that he made it not because he considered that the best expedient, but because he knew that the proposal to put night-soil into the sewers would be sure to meet with opposition with certain quarters. His own opinion is very clearly expressed at page 17 of his drainage report, where he says:—"In the fourth place by excluding night-soil from the sewers while every other kind of abomination is permitted to enter them, we do next to nothing to purify the sewers, while at the same time we burden ourselves with the cost of a special system for its removal." In my memorandum of 18th ultimo and the statement which accompanied it, I pointed out how Col. Tulloch's scheme, as m[odified] might, in my opin[ion] course to extra taxation disposed of with the sewage heavy an annually recurring exp provided for in connection with The reason of this is, that the estim Rs. 70,000 per annum on the halalcore service and an additional outlay will have to be incurred a for the removal of the night-soil either to sea in steam barges or to Sion or elsewhere by land, and in the latter case further additional outlay will have to be provided for its defecation, and therefore if the Town Council reject that portion of the proposed scheme which provides for the disposal of night-soil, they will have to decide which of the abovementioned methods they are prepared to adopt in place of it, and how they intend to meet the extra expenditure which will thereby be rendered necessary.—I have, &c.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Blaney said he would have wished to allow this occasion to pass by silently voting upon the points contained in the sewerage scheme before the Council, without saying a single word. If there was anybody in the city of Bombay who had had enough and more than enough of sewage and sewerage systems, he thought he had. He had been deeply engaged in such matters for the last 15 or 20 years, and had spent many a wakeful night over their consideration. He did so because the further he went into it, the more he saw how very difficult this question was in India. He had the greatest sympathy with sanitary engineers when they proceeded to submit sewerage projects and to carry out works of this kind in such a climate as that of India, and especially in a very densely populated city such as Bombay, with an almost level surface, with no surface, at all events, by which the sewage can be run off, making it necessary to employ very expensive pumping power. He said he had the greatest sympathy with sanitary engineers in their work, and he looked forward to the day when sanitary engineers in India, as far as drainage and sewerage systems were concerned, would make their mark in the profession in the whole civilized world, for he thought his attention to the matter entitled him to say that there are very special difficulties in executing a sewerage system in a very large tropical city such as Bombay which no engineer who did not know a tropical climate could be acquainted with. His views with reference to a sewage scheme were these,—that sewerage by itself did not improve public health. As far as his reading and acquaintance with the matter went, he was not justified in saying that sewerage by itself preserved public health. If that was true in Europe, where the decomposition of organic matters enclosed in sewers went on very much more tardily than it did here, then it could easily be understood that the difficulties of a sewerage scheme in a city like Bombay must be vastly increased. When he said that his reading on and knowledge of the question did not enable him to say that a sewerage system preserved public health, he might be permitted to refer to the very best example that he knew of, viz:—a table which was published in the 9th report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, and which had done duty all over the world in illustrating the action, and where the ordinary oceanic action, dashing on shore did not prevail, how would he contemplate the removal of that deposit of 190 tons of night soil per day to the west ra shore, the shore which gave Bombay its sea breeze, which conduced as much to the preservation of health in Bombay as the Vehar water supply? The removal of this deposit from the eastern and leeside to the western and windward side of the island would be a most dangerous proceeding.

Mr. Kirkham asked Dr. Blaney's opinion of Mr. Pedder's suggestion as to the depositing of the sewage beyond Worlee hill.

Dr. Blaney said that would make very little difference, and was hardly worth considering. According to the scheme which he was now reviewing there were to be 16 depots in the town, domed places, with 30ft. iron chimneys or ventilating shafts, in which the sewage would have to be thrown into the sewers. These would be very likely to be taken for Hindoo temples. They might be called Temples of Mephitis, and he was afraid they would give forth very strong mephitic odours. He did not think these places could be built in Bombay without very serious and very great danger to the public health. If it was contemplated that these temples should be built by Englishmen as a mark of their civilization and as a proof of what they had been able to arrive at for the benefit of a great Indian city, well might they be called *Primus in India*. He did not think the Commissioner would be able to obtain sites for such places for whatever sums he might be ready to pay. He thought they must consider this was a plan which would not only be injurious to public health, but which they would find it impossible to carry into effect. He now came to the subject of the desiccator. He contended that the desiccator had done all that its patentee promised it would do, and the only objection to it was on the score of expense. Only one machine had been tried in Bombay, and the comparative cost was of course much greater in that case, where an engine, and furnaces, and building, &c. were required for the single machine, where 15 or 16 machines might have been accommodated. Much had been said against the desiccator, but he emphatically denied that anything in the way of its being injurious to health had been advanced. If ever there was an action of law against the municipality of Bombay for creating a nuisance by the disposal of the night-soil, the fact that they had had the desiccator and that it could do the work would be held in view by the judges who would have to decide the case as a point in favour of an injunction being granted to stop any night-soil nuisance that may arise.

Sir F. Souter said he was very unwilling to interrupt Dr. Blaney, but he thought the general scheme was not a matter for discussion of the Council, but should be referred to a committee of professional and scientific gentlemen. The question for the Council to consider was that of cost.

The Chairman thought there was the general question to be decided whether the Council would recommend the Corporation to undertake a system of drainage.

After some conversation, Dr. Blaney continued his speech. He said he had now to bring before the Council a proposal which he thought would be put forward by Mr. Mathew for the disposal of the night-soil.

Mr. Mathew objected to it being taken as his plan.

Dr. Blaney said this was a proposal which had always met with his approval, viz:—that instead of dragging the night-soil about the streets, they should put it into barges and steam out to sea with it.

The Municipal Commissioner said it would have to be carried to the barges, and must of course still go through the streets.

Dr. Blaney said there would no longer be the nuisance on the foreshore. If they could get a bunder for the barges, that would end the matter. It would then be only a question of providing sufficiently capacious, strong, and powerful steam barges.

Mr. Kirkham said there was a statement in one of Mr. Pedder's reports that the sewage without the night-soil was quite as offensive as with it, and he asked how Dr. Blaney preferred to deal with the ordinary sewage

...RY.

...Court, on Wednesday, be... ...ang-dhar Chandra and Khettar... ...money-lender, sued Kadarbaksh ...another for the recovery of Rs. 476, being ...and interest due on a promissory note, executed ...the defendants in favour of the plaintiffs, with interest. Mr. Arrakiel, for the defendants, admitted the debt and asked the Court for time to pay it by instalments, on the ground that the defendants had paid interest during a period of two years on Rs. 600, which was the original amount borrowed, no less a sum than Rs. 1,299-0-6, and Rs. 150 on account of principal, and plaintiffs now sued for the recovery of Rs. 450 on account of principal, and Rs. 26 as interest. Defendants had actually paid Rs 1,449, and were now called upon to pay Rs. 476, making a total of Rs. 1,925. The plaintiffs had, within the course of two years, more than doubled the amount they lent. The Judge asked the first defendant, Kadarbaksh, a man of about seventy years of age, and who was represented to have served Mr. David Wilson for nearly half a century, how much he could pay a month. The defendant replied that he could not pay more than Rs. 25 a month. The Judge considered the offer a very fair one. One of the plaintiffs opposed the application. He was not inclined to take the amount by instalments.

The Judge—I consider the offer very reasonable, having regard to the amount of interest you have received. It is a pity that there is no usury law in force in this country. The order will be made that the defendants pay the debt by instalments of Rs. 25 per month.

BLACK-BALLING.

(*Mussoric Correspondent, Delhi Gazette.*)

I DO BELIEVE that the remarks recently made by me regarding the mysterious and uncalled for system of black-balling certain officers and gentlemen when proposed as members of the club, have been confirmed by your occasional correspondent. I state on excellent authority, that a second ballot was in contemplation for the same distinguished officer who had previously been black-balled, and that more than one of his friends, also distinguished officers and gentlemen, were at great pains to canvass the members of the club previously as to obtaining a more favourable result, but as the same stab in the dark was anticipated, the officer's name was withdrawn from a second ballot. Is there nothing to lead one to suspect who is the party or parties as the *fons malorum* of the iniquitous system prevailing? Might it not be traced to official misunderstanding lately at some station below? It is a disgrace that such influence is brought to bear upon such matters; for no *amends* could possibly satisfy the injured feelings of the officer rejected. I can recall to memory a similar occurrence which took place very many years ago at the Bengal Club, Calcutta. The then editor of the *Englishman* was balloted for, and black-balled by a single member putting into the ballot box a handful of black-balls! The ballot was taken once a month, the party's name proposed had to appear for a whole month on the board again. The method adopted to discover the party who resorted to the black act, was by each member entitled to vote having to affix his name to each vote or ball, when put into the ballot box. Of the thirty members who voted twenty-nine were in favour of the editor's election, so the culprit was easily detected, being the one who put in the handful of black-balls! If this method be adopted at the Himalaya Club, I guarantee the result, and thus clear up this scandal.

ANGLO-INDIAN DESPAIR.

In the number of the *Spectator* brought by the last mail there is an article suggested by Professor Monier Williams' recent letter on Southern India which propounds a novel and curious theory of Anglo-Indians. The *Spectator*, probably from the former connection of one of its editors with this country, always writes with a tone of authority upon everything Indian, and as most of its readers at home are prepared to accept anything marvellous about the East, it not seldom indulges in an Oriental style of exaggeration which is sometimes amusing enough. It seems to have outdone itself on the present occasion. The theory we speak of runs through the whole article, but it is summed up in the following passage:—

"It is a most striking letter, all the more so to true Anglo-Indians, that is to those who have made some effort to comprehend as well as merely to control the millions of India—most Anglo-Indians pass their lives in the peninsula in the mental attitude of London tourists in Switzerland—because the Professor never is a trace of that feeling which all such Anglo-Indians entertain and say so little about, the kind of despair which seizes them whenever they consider the problem which—it is one of the strangest facts of history—is never entirely absent from their minds, the problem of how to give these myriads of attractive children one dead-heave upwards in the human scale. Why the conquering race, last of a dozen conquering races should so intensely desire to do this, to do it at any hazard to themselves or their Empire, is inexplicable on any theory we have ever heard,—for the Englishman has not shown this spirit in the same unchanging way towards Red Indian or negro—but we never met an Anglo-Indian, however refined or however brutal, who was without it, and never met an experienced one who had not more or less surrendered hope, in face of the vastness of the task. The more successful the soldier the more experienced the administrator, the older the missionary, the more unwavering the teacher, the more does he recognise the powerlessness of any conceivable agency for the task. The sense of the changelessness of India slowly filtering down into the European mind kills out its energy. As it was said is now, so, save for the miracle, it always will be, is the fixed conviction at which he almost invariably arrives."

This is a very lively description of the Englishman in India, but it is characteristic of the style of the Indian articles in the *Spectator*—a style in which love of effective writing has mastered the desire for accuracy—that in this passage the writer forgets towards the end what he said at the beginning. . . .

An earnest desire to raise the people of India in the scale of civilization, and give them the full benefit of Western thought, does indeed characterize the policy that has been deliberately adopted by the English nation. But to say that most Anglo-Indians have this desire is manifestly absurd, and no one but a sensational writer would venture on such an assertion. The majority come to India not in the spirit of missionaries, but simply because it offers them a career. And once here their thoughts are too much taken up with their own immediate work to have any leisure to consider, even if they had the taste and ability for such far reaching speculations, what causes are at work in changing the social and moral condition of the people. Those who shape the policy of the country do undoubtedly take an interest in this great problem; but among the rank and file of Indian administrators each man is too busy working his own gun to have any leisure to bestow on speculative questions. Moreover no inconsiderable number are opposed to the present policy of Government. To make our meaning clear we shall take an example. There is no single question that more clearly marks the policy than the system of education introduced about a quarter of a century ago. There is no doubt that this is the most effective agency yet employed to give this country the benefit of European thought. Now every one knows that on this subject Anglo-Indian opinion is divided. To a good many native education is the proverbial red rag which excites them beyond bearing. We know a gallant officer (we may quote our own Anglo-Indian acquaintance against that of the *Spectator* though it is happily not so extensive and includes none of the "brutal" kind) who never passes the College on the beach without a muttered grumble that so fine a building should be wasted on its present purpose, when it might be utilised for barracks. Indeed, we feel pretty certain that if on this question, which forms the keystone of Government policy as regards the people of this country, Anglo-Indians were polled, a decided majority would be found in opposition.

It is now pretty clear that Anglo-Indians are not the heroic band of missionaries that the *Spectator* would have us believe. And there seems as little ground for the second statement as for the first. There is often, no doubt, a kind of despair arising from a sense of powerlessness in dealing with calamity springing from natural causes. A famine on the present scale baffles all the efforts of man. Government, we believe, are doing all that men can do, but those who know best are aware that with all their efforts they cannot keep the famishing population alive. The figures published a few days ago by the Sanitary Commissioner show that the mortality in the relief camps has been for some months at such a rate as would carry off their whole population in a little more than a year, and in some cases within a year. Here, no doubt, is ground for despair. And we do not deny that the chronic apathy of Parliament about Indian questions, the apparent growth at Manchester of the "Perish India" school, the increasing arbitrariness of the Secretary of State and subjection of the Viceroy, the growing tendency to exalt an inferior at the expense of a superior race—to flatter the former and disparage the latter,—and the uncertain financial outlook, are all well calculated to make observant Anglo-Indians very anxious for the future of this country. But this is not akin to the despair of which the *Spectator* speaks. It is the sense of changelessness in the Indian mind which, according to that paper, paralyzes Englishmen's energy. Now in this kind of Anglo-Indian despair we do not believe as a fact, nor do we think that rightly considered there is sufficient ground for it. The *Spectator* quotes one example that of a missionary, or at least a man devoted to missionary ideas, on whom the changeless aspect of India had the effect of destroying the convictions of a life. But this is a case of such obvious mental weakness that it proves nothing. Anglo Indians, as a rule, are made of stronger stuff. Missionaries are perhaps the most exposed to the depressing influence of which the *Spectator* speaks and yet we might quote the case of one—a name lately rather prominent in these columns—who after fourteen years' work in the country returning, as we have lately seen, all the buoyancy and confidence with which he first landed. The truth is when men speak of the changelessness of India they speak of times before the date of English rule, and they forget how short that rule has been,—short we mean in the life of a nation. It is only a century since Hastings, the first Governor General, assumed his office. It was considerably later when the Madras Government obtained complete charge of the Carnatic. And some of the chief civilizing agencies have not been at work during the whole even of this short period. In the renewal of the Company's charter so late as 1793, missionaries and teachers were excluded, and free trade forbidden. India, we believe, is now moving fast enough for safety. In the opinion, indeed, of many wise natives, themselves educated men, it is in some respects moving with dangerous rapidity.—*Madras Mail.*

ENGLISH BILLIARDS.

A MATCH was played on June 26th, between J. Bennet (ex-champion) and F. Shorter. The game was 500 up. Shorter commenced proceedings at twenty-six minutes past eight with a miss, Bennet following suit. The ex-Champion was the first to make any score worth recording, which, however, only amounted to 23. For some time the play was very indifferent, Shorter taking up his cue no less than six times without scoring. After a well-played 26 on the part of Bennet, Shorter manipulated 33 (five spots), and immediately after 35 (six spots) in good style. To this the former replied with 17 and 19. A magnificent break of Shorter's, viz., 76 (twenty-two spots), however, considerably altered the aspect of affairs, and brought the game to—Bennet 175, Shorter 165. After Shorter had made small breaks of 18, 11, and 7 Bennet ran up an excellently-played 45 (twelve spots), 22, and 25, and thus placed himself well ahead, the marker calling the game—Bennet 314, Shorter 215. Breaks of 28, 24, 34, and 18 brought Shorter unpleasantly close to his rival, but Bennet, with a greatly-played 58, got once more well away, the marking-board denoting Bennet 411, Shorter 324. A splendid break of Shorter's, however, amounting to 60 (nineteen spots) materially reduced the gap, another addition of 34 bringing him to within twenty-three of his opponent. Game—Bennet 446, Shorter 423. From this point the men exercised great caution, and ultimately Shorter was victorious [by only 28, the game being—Shorter 500, Bennett 472.

CURE OF SNAKE-BITE.

To the Editor of the Statesman.

SIR,—With reference to the case of snake-bite, recorded in your issue of the 4th July, by "Alexander Solomon, M.D., F.R.C.S., L.M. Edinburgh University" I beg to offer the following remarks.

In all cases of snake-bite the first question which arises is, whether the snake which has inflicted the injury is poisonous or not? In Dr. Solomon's case what is the evidence in favour of the snake being a poisonous one? According to that gentleman—1st, the statement of the "Metranee." 2nd, "The part bitten had distinct marks of both the upper and lower jaw teeth, and there was a oozing of serious fluid, also the skin or external epidermis was peeled off in two or more places." Now, it is well known that no reliance can be placed on the statements of those who have been bitten, in regard to the species of snake which has inflicted the injury, so that the Metranee's statement is not conclusive. As to the local appearances. They were most certainly not such as are caused by the bite of a *venomous* snake, but precisely similar to those usually resulting from that of a non-venomous one. In a venomous snake bite there are at most two or three fang-punctures or scratches—usually one or two—*in one part* and *never* marks of teeth (upper and lower), as they are not well developed. In innocent snakes all the true teeth are much more developed—hence, when the snake inflict a bite, the number of marks of scratches that are found in two separate places corresponding to the upper and lower jaws. Had Dr. Solomon been well-informed on the subject, he would have had no difficulty in determining whether his case was one of snake-poisoning or not. I will now show that it was not, and that all the *torture*—for it was torture of a very severe nature—the poor woman was put to was positively useless even if the case had been one of snake-poisoning. Dr. Solomon says "I attended the patient about a quarter of an hour after the occurrence," when he "instantly applied a ligature," in the most elaborate fashion. This procedure forcibly reminds one of the man who locked the stable-door after his horse had bolted. Had any poison been injected—which could have been easily discovered if Dr. Solomon were conversant with the subcutaneous characteristics of a venomous snake's bite—it would have been absorbed into the general circulation before five minutes had elapsed, and there would have been some manifestation of its presence therein, which was not so in the case under consideration. With regard to the treatment. It is not original—except in one particular, which takes away from it any shadow of value that it may have possessed—and that is, instead of being deep, the incisions should only just cut through the skin. The poison is injected a considerable depth beneath the skin, is very rapidly absorbed, and a very large area soon becomes infiltrated, as it were, with poisoned material consequently, neither the incision nor the extensive cauterization reached the spot where the poison would have been lying had any been injected. The only object of cauterisation is to utterly destroy the vitality of the parts in which the poison lies, so as to prevent its absorption into the body. The case is so transparently false, that I should have taken no notice of it, but that some few may be led to believe in the efficacy of the treatment, and to inflict great and unnecessary suffering. I would, indeed, be a matter of congratulation if the treatment of snake poisoning were the easy matter Dr. Solomon would have us believe. There is, however, too much reason to fear that after a venomous snake has inflicted his bite, it is a case of "Contra vim mortis, non herbis crassis in horto."

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequele of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents,—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co., Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR & SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE.
Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour.
FACTORIES: LONDON AND ABERDEEN.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZEMEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st, 1877. WILLIAM S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.

The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)

The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.

The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708, 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

Copies of the Annual Report, may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

NOTICES.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

Bombay, May 25, 1877. B. SMITH, Officiating Manager.

NOTICE.

MAJOR GENERAL WALTER NUGENT THOMAS SMEE (DECEASED.)

PURSUANT to ACT XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of WALTER NUGENT THOMAS SMEE, late of Reigate, in the county of Surrey, in England, a Major General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died at Reigate aforesaid on the 7th February 1877, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the Exemplication of the PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT with two codicils thereto annexed were GRANTED on the 9th day of July 1877 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES and WILLIAM GARRAD MATHEW, both of Bombay, Esqrs., Assistants in the Firm of Messrs FORBES and Co., are required on or before TUESDAY, the 14th August 1877, to send to the said Administrators at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims or demands on the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to and amongst the WILLIAM HENRY DOMVILLE, the Executors named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 30th day of July 1877.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Attorneys at Law, Bombay.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL RS. 9,00,000, IN 1,800 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs. 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by Calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. If no allotment takes place, the deposit-money to be returned in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Muncey & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITOR:
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS:
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit money will be returned to each applicant in full

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, 1 th May, 1877.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Amjad Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August the 6th, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—
To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Broach, 18th July 1877. Secretaries and Managers.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Amjad Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August the 6th, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—
To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 13th July 1877.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Amjad Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August 6th, at 6 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—
To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor or Auditors and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 13th July 1877.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.
A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time
BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPH